

THE TOPOLOGY OF CERTAIN 3-SASAKIAN 7-MANIFOLDS.

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ABSTRACT. We calculate the integer cohomology ring and stable tangent bundle of a family of compact, 3-Sasakian 7-manifolds constructed by Boyer, Galicki, Mann, and Rees. Previously only the rational cohomology ring was known. The most important part of the cohomology ring is a torsion group that we describe explicitly and whose order we compute. There is a surprising connection with the combinatorics of trees.

1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. Background and results. In [2] Boyer, Galicki, Mann, and Rees constructed an infinite family of compact 3-Sasakian 7-manifolds by applying the technique of 3-Sasakian reduction [1] to torus actions on spheres. The rational cohomology ring of these manifolds was computed, showing that the second Betti number can be made arbitrarily large. This in turn showed the existence of compact Einstein manifolds with positive scalar curvature and arbitrarily large total Betti number.

In this article we compute the integer cohomology of the manifolds constructed by Boyer, Galicki, Mann, and Rees. We are able to immediately conclude that there are infinitely many homotopy types in each *rational* homotopy type of the manifolds. Also, for the manifolds M in this family, the torsion cohomology group $H^4(M)$ is bounded below in terms of the second Betti number:

$$|H^4(M)| \geq (b_2(M) + 2)^{b_2(M)}.$$

Our results represent the first stage of a homeomorphism and diffeomorphism classification of these manifolds, along the lines of the classifications [6], [7] made by Kreck and Stolz. (The methods of Kreck and Stolz do not apply to the manifolds here, but the necessary generalisation of the Kreck-Stolz theory was made by the author [4].) Such a classification would shed light on the extent to which 3-Sasakian structures (and more generally, Einstein structures) restrict the topology of manifolds which possess them. In particular, it would be relevant to the question of how many different 3-Sasakian structures can appear on the same manifold. (Chinburg, Escher, and Ziller [3] have exhibited a single manifold with two non-isometric 3-Sasakian structures.)

In order to give precise statements of our main results, recall that for each $(k+2) \times k$ integer matrix Ω satisfying Condition 1 below, Boyer, Galicki, Mann, and Rees [2] constructed a compact 3-Sasakian manifold S_Ω^7 .

Condition 1. Let Δ_{pq} , for distinct $p, q \in \{1, \dots, k+2\}$, denote the determinant of the matrix obtained by deleting the p^{th} and q^{th} rows of Ω .

- (1) $\Delta_{pq} \neq 0$ for all $p \neq q$.
- (2) For each p , the Δ_{pq} for $q \neq p$ have greatest common divisor 1.

The following two theorems summarise the existing results on the cohomology of the S_Ω^7 . The first is obtained from [1, Theorem E], and the second is [2, Theorem 4.2].

Theorem. *In the case $k = 1$, the manifold S_Ω^7 has integer cohomology of the following form:*

$$H^n(S_\Omega^7) \begin{array}{c|ccccccc} n & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ \hline & \mathbb{Z} & 0 & \mathbb{Z} & 0 & \mathbb{Z}/r & \mathbb{Z}^k & 0 & \mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

where $r = |\Delta_{12}||\Delta_{13}| + |\Delta_{21}||\Delta_{23}| + |\Delta_{31}||\Delta_{32}|$, and $H^4(S_\Omega^7)$ is generated by the square of a generator of $H^2(S_\Omega^7)$.

Theorem. *For all k , S_Ω^7 has rational cohomology of the following form:*

$$H^n(S_\Omega^7; \mathbb{Q}) \begin{array}{c|ccccccc} n & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ \hline & \mathbb{Q} & 0 & \mathbb{Q}^k & 0 & 0 & \mathbb{Q}^k & 0 & \mathbb{Q} \end{array}$$

Our main result, Theorem 2, extends both of these theorems. Before stating it we establish some notation. The space S_Ω^7 is constructed as the base space of a T^k -bundle, and so we may define $x_i \in H^2(S_\Omega^7)$ to be the first Chern class associated to the i^{th} factor of T^k . Let $v_p = \sum_{i=1}^k \Omega_{pi} x_i \in H^2(S_\Omega^7)$, and for distinct p, q let $\epsilon_q^p = (-1)^{p+q} \text{sign}(p - q) \text{sign}(\Delta_{pq}) \in \{\pm 1\}$.

Theorem 2. *The cohomology of S_Ω^7 is as follows,*

$$H^n(S_\Omega^7) \begin{array}{c|ccccccc} n & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ \hline & \mathbb{Z} & 0 & \mathbb{Z}^k & 0 & G_\Omega & \mathbb{Z}^k & 0 & \mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

where $H^2(S_\Omega^7)$ is freely generated by the x_i and G_Ω is generated by the cup-products $x_i x_j$, subject only to the relations

$$\epsilon_q^p v_p v_q + \epsilon_r^q v_q v_r + \epsilon_p^r v_r v_p = 0$$

for distinct p, q, r . This G_Ω is a torsion group of order

$$\sum |\Delta_{t_1 s_1}| \cdots |\Delta_{t_{k+1} s_{k+1}}|, \quad (1)$$

where the summand indexed by $t_1, s_1, \dots, t_{k+1}, s_{k+1}$ is included if and only if the graph on vertices $\{1, \dots, k+2\}$ with edges $\{t_i, s_i\}$ is a tree.

Since we have assumed each $|\Delta_{pq}|$ to be nonzero, the sum (1) is at least as large as the number of trees on the vertex set $\{1, \dots, k+2\}$. A theorem of Cayley [8] states that the number of trees on a vertex set A is precisely $|A|^{|A|-2}$. We therefore have:

Corollary 3. $|H^4(S_\Omega^7)| \geq (b_2(S_\Omega^7) + 2)^{b_2(S_\Omega^7)}$.

In [2], it was shown that a matrix Ω of the form

$$\Omega = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ a_1 & \cdots & a_k & \\ b_1 & \cdots & b_k & \end{pmatrix}$$

satisfies Condition 1 so long as:

- (1) all pairs a_i, b_i are coprime;
- (2) one never has $a_i = \pm a_j$, $b_i = \pm b_j$ for distinct i, j .

Matrices Ω of this form can be constructed with arbitrarily large a_i, b_i , for example by letting a_1, \dots, b_k be distinct primes. Further, it is clear from Theorem 2 that $H^4(S_\Omega^7)$ will have size at least as large as each of the $|a_i|, |b_j|$. Therefore for each k , one can construct an infinite sequence of Ω for which the groups $H^4(S_\Omega^7)$ are of unbounded size. We therefore obtain:

Corollary 4. *There are infinitely many homotopy types in each rational homotopy type of the S_Ω^7 .*

Our second main result is a computation of the stable tangent bundle and hence of the Pontrjagin classes of the S_Ω^7 .

Theorem 5.

$$TS_\Omega^7 \oplus \epsilon_{\mathbb{R}}^{4k+1} \cong 2 \bigoplus_{p=1}^{k+2} l_p$$

where, for $1 \leq p \leq (k+2)$, l_p is the complex line bundle over S_Ω^7 with first Chern class v_p . Consequently

$$p_1(S_\Omega^7) = 2 \sum_{p=1}^{k+2} v_p^2.$$

Note that there are some differences in notation between the present article and the article [2] where the S_Ω^7 were constructed. The matrices Ω here are the transposes of the Ω used in [2]. The manifold we denote S_Ω^7 is written in [2] as $\mathcal{S}(\Omega^t)$.

In the next two parts of this introductory section we review the construction of the manifolds S_Ω^7 , and we outline the rest of this article.

1.2. The construction of the S_Ω^7 . We will review the construction of the manifolds S_Ω^7 . These were originally constructed in [2] using the technique of 3-Sasakian reduction developed in [1].

Let $k \geq 2$ be an integer. We regard the sphere S^{4k+7} as the unit vectors in \mathbb{H}^{k+2} . There is a canonical 3-Sasakian metric on S^{4k+7} , under which the T^{k+2} -action defined by

$$(\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x}) \mapsto \mathbf{t}\mathbf{x} = (t_p x_p)_{p=1}^{k+2}, \quad \mathbf{t} \in T^{k+2}, \quad \mathbf{x} \in S^{4k+7},$$

consists of 3-Sasakian isometries. (Here we regard T^1 as the unit complex numbers, and therefore as a subgroup of the unit quaternions S^3 .) The 3-Sasakian moment map associated to this action of T^{k+2} is

$$\begin{aligned} \mu: S^{4k+7} &\rightarrow \Im\mathbb{H}^{k+2}, \\ \mu(\mathbf{x}) &= (\bar{x}_p i x_p)_{p=1}^{k+2}, \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

where $\Im\mathbb{H}$ denotes the imaginary quaternions.

Any $(k+2) \times k$ integer matrix Ω defines a homomorphism $T^k \rightarrow T^{k+2}$. By combining this homomorphism with the action of T^{k+2} on S^{4k+7} , we obtain an action of T^k on S^{4k+7} which consists of 3-Sasakian isometries. Explicitly, the action is given by

$$(\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{x}) \mapsto \mathbf{t}\mathbf{x} = (t_1^{\Omega_{p1}} \cdots t_{k+2}^{\Omega_{p,k+2}} x_p)_{p=1}^{k+2},$$

and the associated 3-Sasakian moment-map is

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_\Omega: S^{4k+7} &\rightarrow \Im\mathbb{H}^k, \\ \mu_\Omega(\mathbf{x}) &= (\sum_{p=1}^{k+2} \bar{x}_p i x_p \Omega_{pj})_{j=1}^k. \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

That is, $\mu_\Omega(\mathbf{x}) = \Omega^t \mu(\mathbf{x})$.

Theorem ([2, 2.14]). *Suppose that Condition 1 holds for the matrix Ω . Then 3-Sasakian reduction can be applied to the action of T^k on S^{4k+7} , yielding a compact, 3-Sasakian 7-manifold*

$$S_\Omega^7 = S^{4k+7} // T^k.$$

That is to say that $\mathbf{0}$ is a regular value of μ_Ω , T^k acts freely on the submanifold $\mu_\Omega^{-1}(\mathbf{0})$ of S^{4k+7} , and the resulting quotient

$$S_\Omega^7 = T^k \backslash \mu_\Omega^{-1}(\mathbf{0})$$

is a compact 3-Sasakian manifold of dimension 7.

1.3. Outline of the article. We will now outline the methods by which Theorem 2 and Theorem 5 will be proved.

Recall the *Borel Construction*. Let X be a topological space with a left-action by a topological group G . The Borel Construction of G on X is the space $EG \times_G X = G \backslash (EG \times X)$. Throughout this article we will write

$$\begin{aligned} \pi: EG \times_G X &\rightarrow BG, \\ Q: EG \times_G X &\rightarrow G \backslash X, \end{aligned}$$

for the maps induced by projection onto the first and second factors of $EG \times X$. The map π is the projection in a bundle with fibres X . When X is a principal G -bundle, Q is a homotopy-equivalence.

For simplicity we write

$$N_\Omega = \mu_\Omega^{-1}(\mathbf{0}).$$

Since T^k acts freely on N_Ω , $Q: ET^k \times_{T^k} N_\Omega \rightarrow T^k \backslash N_\Omega = S_\Omega^7$ is a homotopy-equivalence. Therefore the Serre spectral sequence of the bundle

$$N_\Omega \rightarrow ET^k \times_{T^k} N_\Omega \xrightarrow{\pi} BT^k \quad (4)$$

can be used to calculate $H^*(S_\Omega^7)$, if we have information on $H^*(N_\Omega)$ and the spectral sequence differentials. This information is obtained as follows.

Since μ_Ω is invariant with respect to the T^{k+2} -action on S^{4k+7} , T^{k+2} acts on N_Ω . The T^{k+2} moment-map has strong properties, and using these we are able to understand the orbit structure and singular sets of the T^{k+2} -space N_Ω . With this information we compute $H^*(ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} N_\Omega)$, which in turn is used in the Serre spectral sequence of

$$N_\Omega \rightarrow ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} N_\Omega \xrightarrow{\pi} BT^{k+2} \quad (5)$$

to partially compute $H^*(N_\Omega)$ and the spectral sequence differentials that affect it.

Finally, the map $\Omega: T^k \rightarrow T^{k+2}$ is used to compare the Serre spectral sequences of (4) and (5). The information provided by this comparison is sufficient to compute $H^*(S_\Omega^7)$.

The computation of the stable normal bundle of S_Ω^7 is less involved. Since N_Ω is the $\mathbf{0}$ -set of the T^{k+2} -invariant map $\mu_\Omega: S^{4k+7} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}\mathbb{H}^k$, its normal bundle in S^{4k+7} is trivial with trivial T^{k+2} -action. The T^{k+2} -equivariant stable normal bundle of S^{4k+7} itself is easily understood, and so we can compute the T^{k+2} -equivariant normal bundle of N_Ω . Reducing with respect to T^k , we obtain the stable normal bundle of S_Ω^7 .

The rest of the article is organised as follows: In Section 2 we investigate N_Ω as a T^{k+2} -space, and in particular we give a complete description of the quotient space and the singular orbits. In Section 3 we use the results of Section 2 to compute $H^*(ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} N_\Omega)$ in terms of $\pi: ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} N_\Omega \rightarrow BT^{k+2}$. The proof of one lemma that is entirely algebraic and rather different in nature from the rest of Section 3 is deferred to Section 4. In Section 5 *part* of Theorem 2, essentially the result on the order of G_Ω , is proved as a separate proposition; it is a lengthy exercise in algebra and the theory of trees. Finally, in Sections 6 and 7 we prove Theorem 2 and Theorem 5 respectively.

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2. THE ACTION OF T^{k+2} ON N_Ω .

From now on we fix an integer $k \geq 2$ and a $(k+2) \times k$ matrix Ω satisfying Condition 1. Recall that $N_\Omega = \mu_\Omega^{-1}(\mathbf{0})$ admits a T^{k+2} -action. The object of this section is to understand the orbit space and singular set of this action. The crucial results, which will be used in Section 3, are Corollary 7, Proposition 9, and Proposition 10.

We begin with the following lemma, which shows that the moment-map $\mu: S^{4k+7} \rightarrow \mathfrak{SH}^{k+2}$ fully describes the T^{k+2} -orbits on S^{4k+7} .

Lemma 6. *Recall that $\mu: S^{4k+7} \rightarrow \mathfrak{SH}^{k+2}$ is given by $\mu(\mathbf{x}) = (\bar{x}_p i x_p)_{p=1}^{k+2}$. Give \mathfrak{SH}^{k+2} the norm $\|\mathbf{x}\| = \sum_{p=1}^{k+2} |x_p|$, and use the norm to form the unit sphere $S^{3k+5} \subset \mathfrak{SH}^{k+2}$. Then:*

- (1) $\mu(S^{4k+7}) = S^{3k+5}$.
- (2) The fibres $\mu^{-1}(\mathbf{s})$, $\mathbf{s} \in S^{3k+5}$, are precisely the T^{k+2} -orbits in S^{4k+7} .

Proof. Let $\phi: \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathfrak{SH}$ be the map defined by $\phi(u) = \bar{u}iu$. One can verify the following:

- (1) ϕ is surjective.
- (2) The fibres of ϕ are the T^1 -orbits T^1u .
- (3) That $|\phi(u)| = |u|^2$.

Since μ is obtained by applying ϕ in each coordinate, the lemma follows immediately from the three properties of ϕ . \square

Since $\mu_\Omega = \Omega^t \circ \mu$ and $N_\Omega = \mu_\Omega^{-1}(\mathbf{0})$, $\mu|_{N_\Omega}$ takes values in $\ker(\Omega^t: \mathfrak{SH}^{k+2} \rightarrow \mathfrak{SH}^k)$, which is a copy of $\mathfrak{SH}^2 \cong \mathbb{R}^6$, and inherits a norm from \mathfrak{SH}^{k+2} . Combining this with Lemma 6 we obtain:

Corollary 7. *The moment-map $\mu: S^{4k+7} \rightarrow \mathfrak{SH}^{k+2}$ induces a homeomorphism*

$$T^{k+2} \backslash N_\Omega \rightarrow S^{3k+5} \cap \ker(\Omega^t: \mathfrak{SH}^{k+2} \rightarrow \mathfrak{SH}^k) = S^5.$$

Now we establish some notation and use it describe the structure of the singular orbits in N_Ω .

Definition 8.

- (1) For $1 \leq p \leq (k+2)$ we denote by $N_\Omega^p \subset N_\Omega$ the subset of elements whose p^{th} entry vanishes.
- (2) $N_\Omega^\bullet = \bigcup_{p=1}^{k+2} N_\Omega^p$.
- (3) We denote by $T_p^1 \subset T^{k+2}$ the subgroup of elements whose entries are all 1 except for the p^{th} .

(4) We write

$$T_{\epsilon^p}^1 = \{(\mathbf{t}, s) \in T^{k+2} \times S^3 \mid s \in T^1, t_p = 1, t_q = s^{\epsilon_q^p} \text{ for } q \neq p\}.$$

Proposition 9. *The torus T^{k+2} acts freely on $N_\Omega - N_\Omega^\bullet$, and points in N_Ω^p have stabiliser T_p^1 .*

Proof. An element $\mathbf{t} \in T^{k+2}$ fixes $\mathbf{x} \in N_\Omega$ if and only if $t_p = 1$ whenever $x_p \neq 0$. Since the elements of $N_\Omega - N_\Omega^\bullet$ have no entry equal to 0, T^{k+2} acts freely on $N_\Omega - N_\Omega^\bullet$. Also, it was shown in the proof of [2, Lemma 2.15] that no element of N_Ω has more than one entry equal to 0, so that points in N_Ω^p have stabiliser precisely T_p^1 . \square

The group S^3 of unit quaternions acts on $S^{4k+7} \subset \mathbb{H}^{k+2}$ by right-multiplication, and respects μ_Ω in the sense that $\mu_\Omega(\mathbf{x}s) = s^{-1}\mu_\Omega(\mathbf{x})s$. It follows that there is a left-action of the group $T^{k+2} \times S^3$, defined by $(\mathbf{t}, s)\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{t}\mathbf{x}s^{-1}$, on N_Ω and on each N_Ω^p .

Proposition 10.

- (1) N_Ω^p is a submanifold of N_Ω . Its normal bundle is the trivial bundle $N_\Omega^p \times \mathbb{H}$, and T^{k+2} acts on this normal bundle by $\mathbf{t}(\mathbf{x}, h) = (\mathbf{t}\mathbf{x}, t_ph)$.
- (2) As a $T^{k+2} \times S^3$ space, each N_Ω^p has the form $(T^{k+2} \times S^3)/(T_p^1 T_{\epsilon^p}^1)$; consequently $T^{k+2} \backslash N_\Omega^p \approx S^3/T^1 = S^2$.

Proof. Let $\pi_p: N_\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ be the map $\mathbf{x} \mapsto x_p$. This is smooth, and $\pi_p(\mathbf{t}\mathbf{x}) = t_p\pi_p(\mathbf{x})$, $\pi_p^{-1}(0) = N_\Omega^p$. Therefore to prove the first part we need only show that 0 is a regular value of π_p .

One can easily calculate $D_{\mathbf{v}}\mu_\Omega: T_{\mathbf{v}}S^{4k+7} \rightarrow T_{\mu_\Omega(\mathbf{v})}$ and verify that, for $\mathbf{n} \in N_\Omega^p$,

$$T_{\mathbf{n}}N_\Omega = \ker D_{\mathbf{n}}\mu_\Omega \subset T_{\mathbf{n}}S^{4k+7} \subset T_{\mathbf{n}}\mathbb{H}^{k+2} = \mathbb{H}^{k+2}$$

contains the subspace of vectors in \mathbb{H}^{k+2} whose components all vanish except for the p^{th} . This subspace is just a copy of \mathbb{H} , and $D_{\mathbf{n}}\pi_p: T_{\mathbf{n}}N_\Omega \rightarrow T_0\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{H}$ maps it isomorphically onto \mathbb{H} . Therefore $D_{\mathbf{n}}\pi_p$ is surjective, so that 0 is a regular value of π_p . This proves the first part of the lemma.

To prove the second part of the lemma we must describe N_Ω^p as a space under the $T^{k+2} \times S^3$ action. To do this, we will construct an explicit element \mathbf{v}^p of N_Ω^p and then compute its orbit and stabiliser.

Define $\mathbf{v}^p \in S^{4k+7}$ as follows: Set $e_q^p = 1$ if $\epsilon_q^p = 1$, and $e_q^p = j$ if $\epsilon_q^p = -1$. Fix p and form the vector in \mathbb{H}^{k+2} whose p^{th} entry is 0 and whose q^{th} entry for $q \neq p$ is $e_q^p \sqrt{|\Delta_{pq}|}$. Scale this vector by a positive real number to obtain $\mathbf{v}^p \in S^{4k+7}$.

Note that $\bar{e}_q^p i e_q^p = \epsilon_q^p i$, so that $\mu(\mathbf{v}^p) \in \Im \mathbb{H}^{k+2}$ is a positive real multiple of the vector whose p^{th} entry vanishes and whose q^{th} entry for

$q \neq p$ is $\epsilon_q^p |\Delta_{pq}| i = \Delta_{pq} (-1)^{p+q} \text{sign}(p-q) i$. Consequently, the q^{th} entry of $\Omega^t \mu(\mathbf{v}^p)$ is a multiple of

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{r=1}^{p-1} (-1)^{p+r} \Delta_{pr} \Omega_{rq} - \sum_{r=p+1}^{k+2} (-1)^{p+r} \Delta_{pr} \Omega_{rq} \\ &= (-1)^{p+k+2} \left[\sum_{r=1}^{p-1} (-1)^{k+2+r} \Delta_{pr} \Omega_{rq} + \sum_{r=p+1}^{k+2} (-1)^{r-1+k+2} \Delta_{pr} \Omega_{rq} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

The quantity in square brackets is the determinant of the $(k+1) \times (k+1)$ matrix obtained by appending to Ω a copy of its q^{th} column and then deleting the p^{th} row; this matrix has a repeated column, and so the above quantity vanishes. Thus $\mu_\Omega(\mathbf{v}^p) = \Omega^t \mu(\mathbf{v}^p) = 0$, so that $\mathbf{v}^p \in N_\Omega$. Since $v_p^p = 0$, we have $\mathbf{v}^p \in N_\Omega^p$ as required.

Suppose that $\mathbf{n} \in N_\Omega^p$. We will show that $\mathbf{n} \in (T^{k+2} \times S^3) \mathbf{v}^p$. Fix $q \neq p$. Since v_q^p and n_q are both nonzero, we can find $r \in (0, \infty)$ and $s \in S^3$ such that $rs\mu(\mathbf{n})s^{-1}$ and $\mu(\mathbf{v}^p)$ have q^{th} components equal. Now $rs\mu(\mathbf{n})s^{-1} - \mu(\mathbf{v}^p)$ is an element of $\ker(\Omega^t: \mathfrak{S}\mathbb{H}^{k+2} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}\mathbb{H}^k)$ with two components zero; since all $k \times k$ submatrices of Ω^t are nondegenerate it follows that $rs\mu(\mathbf{n})s^{-1} - \mu(\mathbf{v}^p) = 0$. Thus $r = 1$ and $\mu(\mathbf{n}s^{-1}) = s\mu(\mathbf{n})s^{-1} = \mu(\mathbf{v}^p)$, so that by Corollary 7 the vectors $\mathbf{n}s^{-1}$ and \mathbf{v}^p lie in the same T^{k+2} orbit. That is, \mathbf{n} and \mathbf{v}^p lie in the same $T^{k+2} \times S^3$ orbit, as claimed.

Finally we compute the $(T^{k+2} \times S^3)$ -stabiliser of \mathbf{v}^p . Since $v_p^p = 0$, T_p^1 fixes \mathbf{v}^p . Recall that v_q^p is an element of \mathbb{R} or $j\mathbb{R}$ according to whether ϵ_q^p is 1 or -1 respectively, so that $v_q^p z = z^{\epsilon_q^p} v_q^p$; it follows that $T_{\epsilon^p}^1$ fixes \mathbf{v}^p . Now suppose that $(\mathbf{t}, s) \in T^{k+2} \times S^3$ fixes \mathbf{v}^p . Necessarily $s \in T^1$, and so we can multiply (\mathbf{t}, s) by an element of $T_p^1 T_{\epsilon^p}^1$ to obtain an element $(\mathbf{t}', 1)$ in the stabiliser of \mathbf{v}^p with $t'_p = 1$. It follows immediately that $\mathbf{t}' = 1$ and so $(\mathbf{t}, s) \in T_p^1 T_{\epsilon^p}^1$. \square

3. THE BOREL CONSTRUCTION OF T^{k+2} ON N_Ω .

In this section we will prove the following theorem, which describes the cohomology of the Borel construction $ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} N_\Omega$ in terms of the projection-map $\pi: ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} N_\Omega \rightarrow BT^{k+2}$. The proof is based entirely on the results of Section 2.

We will use the notation $[n] = \{1, \dots, n\}$ for natural numbers n . We write $H^*(BT^{k+2}) = \mathbb{Z}[u_1, \dots, u_{k+2}]$, where u_p is the first Chern class associated to the p^{th} factor BT^1 of BT^{k+2} , and set

$$\rho_{pqr} = \epsilon_q^p u_p u_q + \epsilon_r^q u_q u_r + \epsilon_p^r u_r u_p, \quad (6)$$

for distinct $p, q, r \in [k+2]$.

Theorem 11. *The ρ_{pqr} lie in the kernel of*

$$\pi^*: H^*(BT^{k+2}) \rightarrow H^*(ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} N_\Omega),$$

and π^* induces an isomorphism

$$\tilde{\pi}^*: H^*(BT^{k+2})/\langle \rho_{pqr} \mid p, q, r \text{ distinct} \rangle \rightarrow H^*(ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} N_\Omega).$$

We now fix some notation. Let T^1 act on S^3 in the usual way, so that $T^1 \backslash S^3 = S^2$. We fix the generator $c_1 \in H^2(BT^1)$, and we choose the generator r of $H^2(S^2)$ which is compatible in the sense that $Q^*r = \pi^*c_1$. That is, r is the first Chern class of the circle-bundle $S^3 \rightarrow S^2$.

Definition 12. Recall from Proposition 9 and Proposition 10 that the singular orbits of T^{k+2} in N_Ω are disjoint and have union $N_\Omega^\bullet = \bigcup_{p=1}^{k+2} N_\Omega^p$, where each N_Ω^p is a submanifold of N_Ω . We define the associated Borel constructions:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{N}_\Omega &= ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} N_\Omega, \\ \mathcal{N}_\Omega^p &= ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} N_\Omega^p, \\ \mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet &= ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} N_\Omega^\bullet = \bigcup_{p=1}^{k+2} \mathcal{N}_\Omega^p. \end{aligned}$$

The object of Theorem 11 is to compute $H^*(\mathcal{N}_\Omega)$. The next three lemmas, whose proofs are given at the end of this section, compute $H^*(\mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet)$, $H^*(\mathcal{N}_\Omega, \mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet)$, and the coboundary $\delta^*: H^*(\mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet) \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{N}_\Omega, \mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet)$. The proof of Theorem 11 then consists of combining the three computations above using the long exact sequence of the pair $(\mathcal{N}_\Omega, \mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet)$. This relies on the entirely algebraic Lemma 16, whose proof is given in Section 4.

Lemma 13. Recall from Proposition 10 that $T^{k+2} \backslash N_p^\bullet = \bigcup_{p=1}^{k+2} S^2$; we write $r_p \in H^2(T^{k+2} \backslash N_\Omega^\bullet)$ for the usual generator in the p^{th} summand. Then

$$H^*(\mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet) = \bigoplus_{p=1}^{k+2} \mathbb{Z}[U_p, Q^*r_p]/Q^*r_p^2,$$

where $\pi^*u_p = U_p + \sum_{q \neq p} \epsilon_p^q Q^*r_q$. With this description, the restriction $H^*(\mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet) \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{N}_\Omega^p)$ is just projection onto the p^{th} summand.

Lemma 14. Recall from Corollary 7 and Proposition 10 that $T^{k+2} \backslash N_\Omega \approx S^5$ and $T^{k+2} \backslash N_\Omega^p \approx S^2$. The map $Q^*: H^*(S^5, \bigcup_{p=1}^{k+2} S^2) \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{N}_\Omega, \mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet)$ is an isomorphism. In particular, $H^n(\mathcal{N}_\Omega, \mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet) = 0$ unless $n = 1, 3, 5$.

Lemma 15. The coboundary map $\delta^*: H^{*-1}(\mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet) \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{N}_\Omega, \mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet)$ is surjective. Its kernel is described below.

- (1) $\delta^*: H^0(\mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{N}_\Omega, \mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet)$ has kernel $\sum 1_p = Q^* \sum 1_p$.
- (2) $\delta^*: H^2(\mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet) \rightarrow H^3(\mathcal{N}_\Omega, \mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet)$ has kernel spanned by the $\pi^*u_p = U_p + \sum_{q \neq p} \epsilon_p^q Q^*r_q$.
- (3) $\delta^*: H^4(\mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet) \rightarrow H^5(\mathcal{N}_\Omega, \mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet)$ has kernel generated by the $U_p^2 = \pi^*u_p^2$ and $U_p Q^*r_p - U_q Q^*r_q = \epsilon_q^p \pi^*u_p u_q$.
- (4) In all other degrees, $\ker(\delta^*) = H^*(\mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet)$.

Recall from (6) that $\rho_{pqr} = \epsilon_q^p u_p u_q + \epsilon_r^q u_q u_r + \epsilon_p^r u_r u_p$ for p, q, r distinct. In the next section we will prove:

Lemma 16. *The ideal $\langle \rho_{p,q,r} \mid p, q, r \text{ distinct} \rangle$ contains all terms*

$$\begin{aligned} & u_p u_q u_r, \\ & \epsilon_q^p u_p^2 u_q - \epsilon_r^p u_p^2 u_r, \\ & u_p^2 u_q^2, \end{aligned}$$

for p, q, r distinct.

Proof of Theorem 11. By Lemma 15, $\delta^*: H^*(\mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet) \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{N}_\Omega, \mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet)$ is surjective, so that $H^*(\mathcal{N}_\Omega) \rightarrow \ker(\delta^*) \subset H^*(\mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet)$ is an isomorphism.

It is immediate that $H^0(\mathcal{N}_\Omega) = \mathbb{Z}$ and that $H^{2i-1}(\mathcal{N}_\Omega) = 0$ for $i \geq 1$, so that the map $\tilde{\pi}^*$ of the statement is an isomorphism in degree 0 and in odd degrees. By Lemma 13 and the second part of Lemma 15, $H^2(\mathcal{N}_\Omega)$ is free on the classes $\pi^* u_p$, so that $\tilde{\pi}^*$ is an isomorphism in degree 2. By Lemma 13 and the third part of Lemma 15, $H^4(\mathcal{N}_\Omega)$ is spanned by the classes $\pi^* u_p u_q$ for $p, q \in [k+2]$, subject only to the relations

$$\epsilon_q^p \pi^* u_p u_q + \epsilon_r^q \pi^* u_q u_r + \epsilon_p^r \pi^* u_r u_p = 0,$$

so that $\tilde{\pi}^*$ is an isomorphism in degree 4.

It remains to prove that $\tilde{\pi}^*$ is an isomorphism in degrees $2n$ for $n > 2$. In such degrees $H^{2n}(\mathcal{N}_\Omega) \rightarrow H^{2n}(\mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet)$ is an isomorphism and so, by Lemma 13, $H^{2n}(\mathcal{N}_\Omega)$ is freely generated by the classes

$$\pi^* u_1^n, \dots, \pi^* u_{k+2}^n, \pi^* u_1^{n-1} u_{l_1}, \dots, \pi^* u_{k+2}^{n-1} u_{l_{k+2}},$$

where each l_p is any choice of element in $[k+2] - \{p\}$. However, by Lemma 16, the elements

$$u_1^n, \dots, u_{k+2}^n, u_1^{n-1} u_{l_1}, \dots, u_{k+2}^{n-1} u_{l_{k+2}},$$

span $H^*(BT^{k+2})/\langle \rho_{pqr} \rangle$ in degree $2n$. Therefore in degree $2n$ the map $\tilde{\pi}^*$ sends a spanning set to a basis, and must therefore be an isomorphism. This completes the proof. \square

Proof of Lemma 13. Recall from Proposition 10 that, as a T^{k+2} -space, $N_\Omega^p = (T^{k+2} \times S^3)/T_{\epsilon^p}^1 T_p^1$, where

$$T_{\epsilon^p}^1 = \{(\mathbf{t}, s) \in T^{k+2} \times S^3 \mid s \in T^1, t_p = 1, t_q = s^{\epsilon_q^p} \text{ for } q \neq p\}.$$

By writing $T_p^{k+1} \subset T^{k+2}$ for the subgroup of elements with p^{th} entry 1, and splitting T^{k+2} as $T_p^1 \times T_p^{k+1}$, we can simplify the description of N_Ω^p to $(T_p^{k+1} \times S^3)/T_{\epsilon^p}^1$. Consequently

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{N}_\Omega^p &= ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} (T_p^{k+1} \times S^3)/T_{\epsilon^p}^1 \\ &= BT_p^1 \times (ET_p^{k+1} \times_{T_p^{k+1}} (T_p^{k+1} \times S^3)/T_{\epsilon^p}^1) \\ &\cong BT_p^1 \times T_{\epsilon^p}^1 \backslash (ET_p^{k+1} \times S^3), \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

where $T_{\epsilon^p}^1$ acts on $ET_p^{k+1} \times S^3$ via its inclusion in $T_p^{k+1} \times S^3$. The final identification above was made using the identification

$$(ET_p^{k+1} \times_{T_p^{k+1}} (T_p^{k+1} \times S^3)/T_{\epsilon^p}^1) \cong T_{\epsilon^p}^1 \backslash (ET_p^{k+1} \times S^3)$$

where $[e, [t, s]]$ corresponds to $[t^{-1}e, s^{-1}]$. Recall from Proposition 10 that $T^{k+2} \backslash N_\Omega^p = S^2$. Under the above identification of N_Ω^p ,

$$Q: N_\Omega^p \rightarrow T^{k+2} \backslash N_\Omega^p = S^2$$

becomes the map

$$BT_p^1 \times T_{\epsilon^p}^1 \backslash (ET_p^{k+1} \times S^3) \rightarrow T^1 \backslash S^3 = S^2.$$

This map, when restricted to $b \times T_{\epsilon^p}^1 \backslash (ET_p^{k+1} \times S^3)$ for any $b \in BT_p^1$, is a homotopy-equivalence, and so:

$$H^*(N_\Omega^p) = \mathbb{Z}[U_p, Q^*r_p]/Q^*r_p^2, \quad (8)$$

where $U_p = \pi^*u_p$ and $r_p \in H^2(S^2)$ is just a copy of the canonical generator r .

From the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_{\epsilon^p}^1 \backslash (ET_p^{k+1} \times S^3) & \longrightarrow & BT_p^{k+1} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ ET^1 \times_{T^1} S^3 & \longrightarrow & BT^1, \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are induced by the group homomorphism $T^1 \cong T_{\epsilon^p}^1 \hookrightarrow T_p^{k+1} \times S^3$, $z \mapsto ((z^{\epsilon_q^p})_{q \neq p}, z)$, it follows that

$$\pi^*u_q = \epsilon_q^p Q^*r_p \text{ for } q \neq p. \quad (9)$$

Combining (8) and (9) for all p , we obtain the result. \square

Proof of Lemma 14. By Proposition 10, N_Ω^p is a submanifold of N_Ω , and has a normal bundle preserved by the T^{k+2} -action. Consequently N_Ω^\bullet is a strong equivariant deformation retract of some neighbourhood M which is preserved by the T^{k+2} -action. In turn, N_Ω^\bullet is a strong deformation retract of the neighbourhood $\mathcal{M} = ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} M$ and $T^{k+2} \backslash N_\Omega^\bullet = \bigcup_{p=1}^{k+2} S^2$ is a strong deformation retract of the neighbourhood $T^{k+2} \backslash M$. Therefore we have a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H^*(N_\Omega, N_\Omega^\bullet) & \xleftarrow{\cong} & H^*(N_\Omega, \mathcal{M}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & H^*(N_\Omega - N_\Omega^\bullet, \mathcal{M} - N_\Omega^\bullet) \\ Q^* \uparrow & & Q^* \uparrow & & Q^* \uparrow \\ H^*(S^5, \bigcup S^2) & \xleftarrow{\cong} & H^*(S^5, T^{k+2} \backslash M) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & H^*(S^5 - \bigcup S^2, T^{k+2} \backslash M - \bigcup S^2) \end{array}$$

The horizontal maps on the left are isomorphisms by homotopy-invariance; the horizontal maps on the right are isomorphisms by excision.

We claim that the vertical map on the right is an isomorphism. Using the diagram above, the result will follow from this claim. Since T^{k+2} acts freely on $N_\Omega - N_\Omega^\bullet$ and $M - N_\Omega^\bullet$, the maps $N_\Omega - N_\Omega^\bullet \rightarrow S^5 - \bigcup S^2$

and $M - N_\Omega^\bullet \rightarrow T^{k+2} \setminus M - \bigcup S^2$ are principal T^{k+2} -bundles. It follows, as in the discussion of the Borel construction at the start of this section, that the associated maps

$$\begin{aligned} Q: N_\Omega - N_\Omega^\bullet &= ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} (N_\Omega - N_\Omega^\bullet) \rightarrow S^5 - \bigcup S^2, \\ Q: M - N_\Omega^\bullet &= ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} (M - N_\Omega^\bullet) \rightarrow T^{k+2} \setminus M - \bigcup S^2, \end{aligned}$$

are homotopy-equivalences and so induce isomorphisms on cohomology. The claim that the vertical map at the right of the commutative diagram above is an isomorphism now follows by the five-lemma, and this completes the proof. \square

Proof of Lemma 15. By Lemma 14, $H^n(N_\Omega, N_\Omega^\bullet)$ vanishes except when $n = 1, 3, 5$. Therefore to prove the lemma we need only show that, when $n = 1, 3, 5$, the coboundary $\delta^*: H^{n-1}(N_\Omega^\bullet) \rightarrow H^n(N_\Omega, N_\Omega^\bullet)$ is surjective with kernel as described.

In the case $n = 1$, the claim is immediate since $Q^*: H^0(\bigcup S^2) \rightarrow H^0(N_\Omega^\bullet)$ and $Q^*: H^1(S^5, \bigcup S^2) \rightarrow H^1(N_\Omega, N_\Omega^\bullet)$ are isomorphisms.

In the case $n = 3$, the map δ^* is surjective because $H^3(N_\Omega, N_\Omega^\bullet)$ is free on the $Q^*\delta^*r_p = \delta^*(Q^*r_p)$. The elements described do lie in $\ker(\delta^*)$ since they are the restrictions of elements of $H^2(N_\Omega)$; that these elements span $\ker(\delta^*)$ follows by using Lemma 13 to compare ranks.

In the case $n = 5$, the elements described do lie in $\ker(\delta^*)$, since they are the restrictions of elements in $H^4(N_\Omega)$. Note that, by Lemma 14, $H^5(N_\Omega, N_\Omega^\bullet)$ is free on a single generator Q^*t , where $t \in H^5(S^5, \bigcup S^2)$ restricts to a generator of $H^5(S^5)$. We claim that $\delta^*U_pQ^*r_p = \pm t$ for each p . From this, δ^* is surjective, and the claim for $n = 5$ will follow by using Lemma 13 to compare ranks.

We will now prove the claim that $\delta^*(U_pQ^*r_p) = \pm t$ for each p .

Using the exponential map, which is T^{k+2} -equivariant, we consider $\bigcup_p N_\Omega^p \times \mathbb{H}$ to be embedded in N_Ω as a tubular neighbourhood of N_Ω^\bullet . For brevity we define

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{N}_\Omega &= \bigcup N_\Omega^p \times \mathbb{D}^4, & \bar{\tilde{N}}_\Omega &= ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} \bar{N}_\Omega, \\ \tilde{N}_\Omega &= \bigcup N_\Omega^p \times \text{int } \mathbb{D}^4, & \tilde{\tilde{N}}_\Omega &= ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} \tilde{N}_\Omega, \\ N_\Omega^\circ &= \bigcup N_\Omega^p \times S^3, & N_\Omega^\circ &= ET^{k+2} \times_{T^{k+2}} N_\Omega^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

The space $N_\Omega - \tilde{N}_\Omega$ is obtained from N_Ω by deleting the open unit disc bundle from each of the embedded normal bundles $N_\Omega^p \times \mathbb{H}$. In each of the resulting fibres $\mathbb{H} - \text{int } \mathbb{D}^4$ of $\bigcup N_\Omega^p \times \mathbb{H} - \tilde{N}_\Omega$, we can collapse the boundary sphere S^3 to a point and identify the quotient space $(\mathbb{H} - \text{int } \mathbb{D}^4)/S^3$ with \mathbb{H} . In this way we obtain an equivariant map $C: (N_\Omega - \tilde{N}_\Omega, N_\Omega^\circ) \rightarrow (N_\Omega, N_\Omega^\bullet)$ which induces an isomorphism on cohomology. Also, since C is equivariant it induces a map on the

associated quotient spaces and Borel constructions; we also denote this induced map by C .

Note that $T^{k+2} \setminus N_\Omega^\circ = \bigcup_{p=1}^{k+2} S^2 \times S^2$, where in each component the first factor is $T^{k+2} \setminus N_\Omega^p$, and the second factor is $T_p^1 \setminus S^3 = S^2$. Therefore, the generators in the p^{th} summand $H^2(S^2 \times S^2)$ of $H^2(\bigcup S^2 \times S^2)$ are C^*r_p and s_p , where s_p is a copy of the canonical generator r associated to the second factor S^2 . Note that $Q^*s_p = i_p^* \pi^* u_p$, where $i_p^*: H^*(\mathcal{N}_\Omega^p) \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{N}_\Omega^\bullet)$ denotes the inclusion of the p^{th} summand.

Now we have:

$$\begin{aligned} C^* \delta^*(U_p Q^* r_p) &= \delta^*((C^* U_p)(Q^* C^* r_p)) \\ &= \delta^*((i_p^* \pi^* u_p)(Q^* C^* r_p)) \\ &= \delta^*((Q^* s_p)(Q^* C^* r_p)) \\ &= Q^* \delta^*(s_p C^* r_p) \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

The element $s_p C^* r_p \in H^4(\bigcup S^2 \times S^2)$ is the dual to the fundamental class of the p^{th} component $S^2 \times S^2$, and therefore $\delta^*(s_p C^* r_p)$ is dual to the fundamental class of the manifold-boundary pair $(S^5 - \bigcup S^2 \times \text{int } \mathbb{D}^3, \bigcup S^2 \times S^2)$. Since $C: (S^5 - \bigcup S^2 \times \text{int } \mathbb{D}^3, \bigcup S^2 \times S^2) \rightarrow (S^5, \bigcup S^2)$ induces an isomorphism on cohomology, this description of $\delta^*(s_p C^* r_p)$ means that $\delta^*(s_p C^* r_p) = \pm C^* t$. Now by (10), $C^* \delta^*(U_p Q^* r_p) = \pm C^* Q^* t$ and, again since C^* is an isomorphism, the claim follows. \square

4. THE CYCLE.

The object of this section is to prove Lemma 16. Recall from Section 1 that we have defined signs

$$\epsilon_q^p = (-1)^{p+q} \text{sign}(p-q) \text{sign}(\Delta_{pq}) \in \{\pm 1\}$$

for all distinct $p, q \in [k+2]$.

Definition 17. We say that distinct $p, q \in [k+2]$ are *adjacent* if $\epsilon_r^p \epsilon_r^q$ is independent of $r \in [k+2] - \{p, q\}$.

Lemma 18. *The graph on vertex set $[k+2]$ whose edges correspond to adjacent pairs is a cycle of length $(k+2)$.*

Proof. Consider the vector $\mathbf{w}^p \in \mathbb{R}^{k+2}$ whose p^{th} entry is 0 and whose q^{th} entry for $q \neq p$ is $\epsilon_q^p |\Delta_{pq}|$. The vector \mathbf{w}^p was shown in the proof of Proposition 10 to be in the kernel of Ω^t . Moreover, since each $k \times k$ submatrix of Ω^t is nondegenerate, \mathbf{w}^p actually spans the space $\{\mathbf{w} \in \ker \Omega^t \mid w_p = 0\}$.

Since ϵ_q^p is the sign of the q^{th} entry of \mathbf{w}^p , p and q are adjacent if and only if \mathbf{w}^p and one of $\pm \mathbf{w}^q$ share the same sign in all but their p^{th} and q^{th} entries. This is if and only if one of the line segments $t\mathbf{w}^p + (1-t)\mathbf{w}^q$, $t\mathbf{w}^p - (1-t)\mathbf{w}^q$, $t \in [0, 1]$, does not meet any of the lines $\{\mathbf{w} \in \ker \Omega^t \mid w_r = 0\} = \mathbb{R}\mathbf{w}^r$ for $r \neq p, q$. Sketching $\ker \Omega^t \cong \mathbb{R}^2$ and the $(k+2)$ lines $\mathbb{R}\mathbf{w}^r$ in it, one sees that p and q are adjacent if

and only if the two lines $\mathbb{R}\mathbf{w}^p$ and $\mathbb{R}\mathbf{w}^q$ are adjacent in the sketch. The result now follows. \square

Definition 19. We define $\text{Or}_{pqr} = \epsilon_q^p \epsilon_r^q \epsilon_p^r$ for distinct $p, q, r \in [k+2]$.

Lemma 20. $\text{Or}_{pqr} + \text{Or}_{prs} + \text{Or}_{psq} = \text{Or}_{qrs}$ for all distinct $p, q, r, s \in [k+2]$.

Proof. First note that Or_{abc} is antisymmetric in a, b, c , and that consequently the claim holds for fixed p, q, r, s if and only if it holds for each permutation of p, q, r, s . Second note that, by the definition of adjacency, $\text{Or}_{pqr} = \text{Or}_{p'qr}$ whenever p and p' are adjacent. As a consequence of these two facts, and of what we know from Lemma 18 about the structure of the graph that describes adjacency, we can without loss assume that the pairs (p, q) , (q, r) , and (r, s) are all adjacent. From this, we have $\text{Or}_{pqr} = \text{Or}_{pqs} = -\text{Or}_{psq}$, and that $\text{Or}_{prs} = \text{Or}_{qrs}$, so that the required identity holds. \square

Proof of Lemma 16. One can immediately check, by expanding the ρ_{abc} in terms of u_a, u_b, u_c and using Lemma 20, that

$$\text{Or}_{pqr}[\epsilon_s^q \epsilon_s^r u_p \rho_{qrs} + \epsilon_s^r \epsilon_s^p u_q \rho_{rps} + \epsilon_s^p \epsilon_s^q u_r \rho_{pqs}] = -u_p u_q u_r$$

for all distinct $p, q, r, s \in [k+2]$. This shows that $u_p u_q u_r \in \langle \rho_{abc} \mid a, b, c \text{ distinct} \rangle$ for each p, q, r distinct. It now follows, by adding an appropriate multiple of $u_p u_q u_r$ to $u_p \rho_{pqr}$, that $\epsilon_q^p u_p^2 u_q - \epsilon_r^p u_p^2 u_r \in \langle \rho_{abc} \mid a, b, c \text{ distinct} \rangle$. Finally, multiplying $\epsilon_q^p u_p^2 u_q - \epsilon_r^p u_p^2 u_r$ by u_q and using the first result, one sees that $u_p^2 u_q^2 \in \langle \rho_{abc} \mid a, b, c \text{ distinct} \rangle$. \square

5. THE GROUP G_Ω .

In this section we will prove part of Theorem 2, rewritten as Proposition 23. The proposition is an essential step in the proof of Theorem 2, but is proved by means entirely different from the rest of that theorem.

Definition 21. For a finite set A , T_A will denote the collection of *trees* (that is, connected acyclic graphs) on the vertex set A . By regarding an edge in a graph as an element of the set $A^{(2)}$ of unordered pairs of distinct elements in A , we can regard T_A as a subset of the set $(A^{(2)})^{(|A|-1)}$ of unordered $(|A|-1)$ -tuples of distinct elements in $A^{(2)}$.

Definition 22. Let $x_i \in H^2(BT^k)$ denote the first Chern class associated to the i^{th} factor BT^1 of BT^k , so that $H^*(BT^k) = \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_k]$. For $p \in [k+2]$ set $v_p = \sum_i \Omega_{pi} x_i = B\Omega^* u_p$.

Proposition 23. The group $G_\Omega = H^4(BT^k)/\text{span}(\epsilon_q^p v_p v_q + \epsilon_r^q v_q v_r + \epsilon_p^r v_r v_p)$ is finite and has order

$$\sum_{\mathbf{t} \in T_{[k+2]}} \prod_{\{p, q\} \in \mathbf{t}} |\Delta_{pq}|.$$

The symbols in Definition 22 were used in Section 1 to denote elements of $H^2(S_\Omega^7)$, and G_Ω was defined in the statement of Theorem 2 in terms of these elements of $H^2(S_\Omega^7)$. It is immediate to check that $x_i, v_p \in H^2(S_\Omega^7)$ are the pullbacks under the classifying map $S_\Omega^7 \rightarrow BT^k$ of $x_i, v_p \in H^2(S_\Omega^7)$, and that this identifies the two descriptions of G_Ω .

Lemma 24. $\gcd_{\mathbf{t} \in T_{[k+2]}} (\prod_{\{p,q\} \in \mathbf{t}} |\Delta_{pq}|) = 1$.

Proof. Suppose that the lemma were false. Then there is a prime P which divides $\prod_{\{p,q\} \in \mathbf{t}} |\Delta_{pq}|$ for each $\mathbf{t} \in T_{[k+2]}$.

We first prove the following: If distinct $p, q, r \in [k+2]$ are such that $P \mid \Delta_{pq}, \Delta_{qr}$, then $P \mid \Delta_{pr}$. For, by the second part of Condition 1 there is $s \in [k+2] - \{q\}$ such that $P \nmid \Delta_{qs}$. The minor determinants of Ω satisfy the Plücker relations, which for our purposes take the following form: For distinct $p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4 \in [k+2]$,

$$\Delta_{p_1 p_3} \Delta_{p_2 p_4} \pm \Delta_{p_2 p_3} \Delta_{p_1 p_4} \pm \Delta_{p_1 p_2} \Delta_{p_3 p_4} = 0.$$

(Adapted from [5, Chapter VII, Section 5].) It now follows that since P divides $\Delta_{pq} \Delta_{rs}$ and $\Delta_{ps} \Delta_{qr}$, P must also divide $\Delta_{qs} \Delta_{pr}$, and so P divides Δ_{pr} .

Since $P \mid \Delta_{pq}$ for at least one $\{p, q\} \in [k+2]^{(2)}$, we can find nonempty sets $C \subset [k+2]$ such that $P \mid \Delta_{pq}$ for all $\{p, q\} \in C^{(2)}$. Now let C be maximal amongst sets with this property. (That is, if we enlarge C the property fails.) Obviously $C \neq [k+2]$, and $C \neq \emptyset$, we may choose $\mathbf{t} \in T_{[k+2]}$ such that no element of \mathbf{t} lies in $C^{(2)}$ or $([k+2] - C)^{(2)}$. Since $P \mid (\prod_{\{p,q\} \in \mathbf{t}} |\Delta_{pq}|)$, there exists $\{p, q\} \in \mathbf{t}$ such that $P \mid \Delta_{pq}$. Without loss assume that $p \in [k+2] - C$ and $q \in C$. For any $q' \in C - \{q\}$ we have, by our assumption on C , that $P \mid \Delta_{qq'}$, and since also $P \mid \Delta_{pq}$, we have that $P \mid \Delta_{pq'}$ by the property established at the beginning of the proof. Thus $C \cup \{p\}$ has the same property as C did, contradicting the maximality of C . Thus the lemma is proved. \square

Lemma 25. *The group $H^4(BT^k)$ is spanned by the classes*

$$V_{pq} = \epsilon_q^p v_p v_q$$

for $p \neq q$. The V_{pq} satisfy the relations

$$V_{pq} = -V_{qp} \quad \text{for each } p, q, \quad (11)$$

$$\sum_{q: q \neq p} |\Delta_{pq}| V_{pq} = 0 \quad \text{for each } p, \quad (12)$$

and all relations among the V_{pq} are generated by (11) and (12).

That is, $H^4(BT^k)$ is isomorphic to the quotient V/R , where V is the free Abelian group spanned by elements $V_{pq} = -V_{qp}$ for distinct $p, q \in [k+2]$, and R is the Abelian group spanned by the

$$R_p = \sum_{q: q \neq p} |\Delta_{pq}| V_{pq},$$

for $p \in [k+2]$

Proof of Lemma 25. We begin by showing that the V_{pq} do span $H^4(BT^k)$, and that they do satisfy relations (11) and (12). By Condition 1, any $(k+1)$ rows of the matrix Ω span \mathbb{Z}^k , so that any $(k+1)$ of the $v_p = \sum_i \Omega_{pi} x_i$ span $H^2(BT^k)$. Therefore the $V_{pq} = \epsilon_q^p v_p v_q$, for fixed p and $q \neq p$ varying, span all multiples of v_p in $H^4(BT^k)$. Thus the V_{pq} , as p and q vary, span all multiples of *all* v_p and, again since the v_p span $H^2(BT^k)$, the V_{pq} span $H^4(BT^k)$. Relation (11) is immediate since $\epsilon_q^p = -\epsilon_p^q$. Also, as in the proof of Lemma 10, the sum $\sum_{q: q \neq p} \epsilon_q^p |\Delta_{pq}| \Omega_{qi}$ vanishes for each i and p , so that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{q: q \neq p} |\Delta_{pq}| V_{pq} &= v_p \sum_{q: q \neq p} \epsilon_q^p |\Delta_{pq}| v_q \\ &= v_p \sum_{q: q \neq p} \epsilon_q^p |\Delta_{pq}| \sum_{i=1}^k \Omega_{qi} x_i \\ &= v_p \sum_{i=1}^k x_i \sum_{q: q \neq p} \epsilon_q^p |\Delta_{pq}| \Omega_{qi} \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

for each p , which proves relation (12).

We now show that the group described in the second paragraph of the statement is indeed isomorphic to $H^4(BT^k)$, which will complete the proof. Note that $\sum_p R_p = 0$ since $|\Delta_{pq}| V_{pq} = -|\Delta_{qp}| V_{qp}$ for each p, q . Therefore $\text{rank}(R) \leq (k+1)$, but in fact $\text{rank}(R) = (k+1)$ since R_p for $p \neq 1$ contains V_{1p} with nonzero coefficient and no other V_{1q} terms. Therefore V/R has rank $\binom{k+2}{2} - (k+1) = k + \binom{k}{2} = \text{rank } H^4(BT^k)$, so that $V/R \rightarrow H^4(BT^k)$ is a surjection between Abelian groups of equal rank. Since $H^4(BT^k)$ is free, it will suffice to show that V/R is also free. We will do this by showing that the torsion subgroup $\text{torsion}(V/R)$ of V/R vanishes.

For each $\mathbf{t} \in T_{[k+2]}$ consider the splitting $V = V_{\mathbf{t}} \oplus V'_{\mathbf{t}}$, where $V_{\mathbf{t}}$ is the subgroup spanned by the V_{pq} for $\{p, q\} \in \mathbf{t}$, and $V'_{\mathbf{t}}$ is the subgroup spanned by the V_{pq} for $\{p, q\} \notin \mathbf{t}$. Write $\pi_{\mathbf{t}}: V \rightarrow V_{\mathbf{t}}$ for the projection. We will prove that $V_{\mathbf{t}}/\pi_{\mathbf{t}}(R)$ is finite of order $\prod_{\{p,q\} \in \mathbf{t}} |\Delta_{pq}|$. It follows that $\pi_{\mathbf{t}}: R \rightarrow V_{\mathbf{t}}$ is injective, so that $\text{torsion}(V/R) \xrightarrow{\pi_{\mathbf{t}}} V_{\mathbf{t}}/\pi_{\mathbf{t}}(R)$ is injective and consequently the order of $\text{torsion}(V/R)$ divides $\prod_{\{p,q\} \in \mathbf{t}} |\Delta_{pq}|$. Since by Lemma 24 the greatest common divisor of these quantities $\prod_{\{p,q\} \in \mathbf{t}} |\Delta_{pq}|$ is 1, it follows that $\text{torsion}(V/R)$ is the zero group, and the lemma is proved.

We now prove the claim that $V_{\mathbf{t}}/\pi_{\mathbf{t}}(R)$ is finite of order $\prod_{\{p,q\} \in \mathbf{t}} |\Delta_{pq}|$. First, note that, if \mathbf{s} is a tree on any finite set A of size greater than 1, then there is an $a \in A$ which lies in only one element $\{a, b\}$ of \mathbf{s} . (This

is a *leaf* of the tree.) Then $\mathbf{s} - \{\{a, b\}\}$ is a tree on $A - \{a\}$. Repeatedly applying this process of deleting a leaf to the element $\mathbf{t} \in T_{[k+2]}$, we can write

$$[k+2] = \{n_1, \dots, n_{k+2}\}, \\ \mathbf{t} = \{t_1, \dots, t_{k+1}\},$$

where, for $p \leq (k+1)$, n_p appears in t_p but not in any of t_{p+1}, \dots, t_{k+1} .

Write $t_i = \{n_i, m_i\}$. Then $V_{n_1 m_1}, \dots, V_{n_{k+1} m_{k+1}}$ is a basis of $V_{\mathbf{t}}$, and $\pi_{\mathbf{t}} R_{n_1}, \dots, \pi_{\mathbf{t}} R_{n_{k+1}}$ span $\pi_{\mathbf{t}}(R)$. Note that $\pi_{\mathbf{t}} V_{n_i n}$ vanishes unless $\{n_i, n\} = t_j$ for some j , in which case we must have $j \leq i$. If $j = i$ we must have $n = m_i$ and if $j < i$ we must have $n = n_j$, $n_i = m_j$. So

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{\mathbf{t}} R_{n_i} &= \sum_{n: n \neq n_i} |\Delta_{n_i n}| \pi_{\mathbf{t}} V_{n_i n} \\ &= \sum_{n: \{n_i, n\} \in \mathbf{t}} |\Delta_{n_i n}| V_{n_i n} \\ &= |\Delta_{n_i m_i}| V_{n_i m_i} - \sum_{j < i: n_i = m_j} |\Delta_{m_j n_j}| V_{n_j m_j}. \end{aligned}$$

That is to say that, with respect to the chosen basis of $V_{\mathbf{t}}$, the matrix of relations is lower-triangular with diagonal entries $|\Delta_{n_i m_i}|$. Thus $V_{\mathbf{t}}/\pi_{\mathbf{t}}(R)$ has order $\prod |\Delta_{n_i m_i}| = \prod_{\{p, q\} \in \mathbf{t}} |\Delta_{pq}|$, as required. \square

Lemma 26. *Let A be a finite set of size greater than 1, ordered as a_1, \dots, a_n . Let $X_{ab} = X_{ba}$ be indeterminates indexed by unordered pairs of distinct elements $a, b \in A$. Form the $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ matrix M with*

$$M_{lm} = \begin{cases} \sum_{j \neq m+1} X_{a_j a_{m+1}} & \text{if } l = m. \\ -X_{a_{l+1} a_{m+1}} & \text{if } l \neq m. \end{cases}$$

That is,

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j \neq 2} X_{a_2 a_j} & -X_{a_2 a_3} & \cdots & -X_{a_2 a_n} \\ -X_{a_2 a_3} & \sum_{j \neq 3} X_{a_3 a_j} & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ -X_{a_2 a_n} & \cdots & \cdots & \sum_{j \neq n} X_{a_n a_j} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$\det(M) = \sum_{\mathbf{t} \in T_A} \prod_{\{a, b\} \in \mathbf{t}} X_{ab}.$$

Proof. We will prove this lemma by induction on $|A| = n$, starting with $n = 2$. In the case $n = 2$, the matrix M is just $(X_{a_1 a_2})$, so that $\det(M) = X_{a_1 a_2}$. Since T_A consists of the single tree $\{\{a_1, a_2\}\}$, the result

$$\det(M) = \sum_{\mathbf{t} \in T_A} \prod_{\{a, b\} \in \mathbf{t}} X_{ab}$$

is immediate.

Now assume that the claim is true whenever A is replaced by a set of size less than n .

The determinant of M appears to depend on the ordering a_1, \dots, a_n of A , but this is not the case. First, re-ordering a_2, \dots, a_n corresponds to conjugating M by a permutation matrix and so does not alter $\det(M)$. Also, if we add the last $(n-2)$ rows of M to the first, and then the last $(n-2)$ columns of the resulting matrix to the first, and negate the first row and column, then we obtain the matrix analogous to M but for the ordering $a_2, a_1, a_3, \dots, a_n$. Thus $\det(M)$ is preserved under all permutations of $A - \{a_1\}$ and under the transposition of a_1 and a_2 , and hence under all permutations of A .

It is clear that $\det(M)$ is a homogeneous polynomial of degree $(n-1)$. Since each of the $X_{a_1 a_j}$ appears in only one column of M , no monomial in $\det(M)$ contains a square of such a generator; by symmetry, none of the generators X_{ab} appears in any monomial of $\det(M)$ with multiplicity greater than one. That is, $\det(M)$ is a sum of monomials of the form $\prod_{\{a,b\} \in \mathbf{t}} X_{ab}$ for $\mathbf{t} \in (A^{(2)})^{(n-1)}$.

Fix $\mathbf{t} \in (A^{(2)})^{(n-1)} - T_A$. Since \mathbf{t} is not a tree, the corresponding graph on A is disconnected, and we may write $A = B \cup C$ with B, C nonempty and disjoint, and $\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{u} \cup \mathbf{v}$ for $\mathbf{u} \subset B^{(2)}$ and $\mathbf{v} \subset C^{(2)}$. Without loss of generality, $B = \{a_1, \dots, a_r\}$ and $C = \{a_{r+1}, \dots, a_n\}$ for some r . Setting $X_{a_i a_j} = 0$ whenever $i \leq r$ and $j > r+1$, M becomes the partitioned matrix

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} M' & 0 \\ \hline 0 & M'' \end{array} \right)$$

where M' is the analogue of M for the reduced set $\{a_1, \dots, a_r\}$ and M'' is a degenerate matrix with column-sum and row-sum zero. Therefore, by setting $X_{ab} = 0$ for $\{a, b\} \notin \mathbf{t}$ (which as above involves setting $X_{a_i a_j} = 0$ whenever $i \leq r$ and $j > r+1$), $\det(M)$ becomes 0. It follows that $\det(M)$ does not contain a monomial of the form $\prod_{\{a,b\} \in \mathbf{t}} X_{ab}$.

The previous paragraph shows that $\det(M)$ contains no monomial of the form $\prod_{\{p,q\} \in \mathbf{t}} X_{pq}$ for $\mathbf{t} \in (A^{(2)})^{(n-1)} - T_A$, so that $\det(M)$ must be a sum of monomials indexed by T_A . We will show that each monomial $\prod_{\{a,b\} \in \mathbf{t}} X_{ab}$ appears in $\det(M)$ with coefficient 1. This will complete the proof.

Fix an element $\mathbf{t} \in T_A$. Since \mathbf{t} is a tree, there is an element of A which appears in only one element of \mathbf{t} . Without loss of generality, let this element be a_n , appearing only in $\{a_{n-1}, a_n\} \in \mathbf{t}$. Setting $X_{a_i a_n} = 0$ for $i \leq (n-2)$, M becomes the partitioned matrix

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} M' & 0 \\ \hline 0 & X_{a_{n-1} a_n} \end{array} \right)$$

where M' is the analogue of M for the reduced set $A - \{a_n\}$. By assumption, since $A - \{a_n\}$ has size less than n ,

$$\det(M') = \sum_{\mathbf{s} \in T_{A-\{a_n\}}} \prod_{\{a,b\} \in \mathbf{s}} X_{ab}.$$

If we set $X_{ab} = 0$ for each $\{a,b\} \notin \mathbf{t}$ (which involves setting $X_{a_i a_n} = 0$ for $i \leq (n-2)$) then $\det(M')$ becomes $\prod_{\{a,b\} \in \mathbf{t} - \{a_{n-1}, a_n\}} X_{ab}$, and so $\det(M)$ becomes

$$X_{a_{n-1} a_n} \det(M') = X_{a_{n-1} a_n} \prod_{\{a,b\} \in \mathbf{t} - \{a_{n-1}, a_n\}} X_{ab} = \prod_{\{a,b\} \in \mathbf{t}} X_{pq}.$$

That is, the monomial $\prod_{\{a,b\} \in \mathbf{t}} X_{ab}$ occurs in $\det(M)$ with coefficient 1. The result follows. \square

Proof of Proposition 23. By Lemma 25, and using the fact that $V_{pq} = \epsilon_q^p v_p v_q$, it follows that $G_\Omega = H^4(BT^k)/\text{span}(\epsilon_q^p v_p v_q + \epsilon_r^q v_q v_r + \epsilon_p^r v_r v_p)$ is isomorphic to the group

$$V/(\text{span}(R_p) + \text{span}(V_{pq} + V_{qr} + V_{rp})).$$

Write $[k+2] = \{a_1, \dots, a_{k+2}\}$. Using this we choose the basis of V given by $V_{a_i a_j}$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq k+2$, ordered lexicographically in i, j . Choose the basis $R_{a_2}, \dots, R_{a_{k+2}}$ of $\text{span}(R_i)$, and the basis

$$V_{a_1 a_i} + V_{a_i a_j} + V_{a_j a_1}, \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq (k+2)$$

of $\text{span}(V_{pq} + V_{qr} + V_{rp})$, ordered lexicographically in i, j . Combining the second two we have an ordered basis of $\text{span}(R_p) + \text{span}(V_{pq} + V_{qr} + V_{rp})$, and we adjust it by replacing each R_{a_p} with

$$R'_{a_p} = R_{a_p} - \sum_{q \neq p} |\Delta_{a_p a_q}| (V_{a_1 a_p} + V_{a_p a_q} + V_{a_q a_1}).$$

Now, writing our basis of $\text{span}(R_p) + \text{span}(V_{pq} + V_{qr} + V_{rp})$ in terms of the basis of V , we obtain a *matrix of relations* whose determinant has absolute value the order of the group $V/(\text{span}(R_p) + \text{span}(V_{pq} + V_{qr} + V_{rp})) = G_\Omega$.

It is easy to calculate the R'_{a_p} and show that the matrix of relations has form

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} -M & 0 \\ \hline ? & I \end{array} \right)$$

where

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j \neq 2} |\Delta_{a_2 a_j}| & -|\Delta_{a_2 a_3}| & \cdots & -|\Delta_{a_2 a_{k+2}}| \\ -|\Delta_{a_2 a_3}| & \sum_{j \neq 3} |\Delta_{a_3 a_j}| & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ -|\Delta_{a_2 a_{k+2}}| & \cdots & \cdots & \sum_{j \neq k+2} |\Delta_{a_{k+2} a_j}| \end{pmatrix}.$$

The matrix M is clearly the M of Lemma 26, with $A = [k+2]$ and $|\Delta_{pq}|$ in place of each X_{pq} , so that Lemma 26 immediately gives us

$$\det(M) = \sum_{\mathbf{t} \in T_{[k+2]}} \prod_{\{p,q\} \in \mathbf{t}} |\Delta_{pq}|.$$

Consequently the matrix of relations has determinant

$$\pm \sum_{\mathbf{t} \in T_{[k+2]}} \prod_{\{p,q\} \in \mathbf{t}} |\Delta_{pq}|,$$

and the result follows. \square

6. PROOF OF THEOREM 2.

In this section we will prove Theorem 2. To begin we prove a result on the cohomology of N_Ω .

Proposition 27. $H^0(N_\Omega) = \mathbb{Z}$; $H^1(N_\Omega)$, $H^2(N_\Omega)$ vanish; $H^3(N_\Omega)$ is the free group on symbols R_{pqr} , for $p, q, r \in [k+2]$ distinct, subject only to antisymmetry in p, q, r and

$$R_{pqr} + R_{qrs} + R_{rsp} + R_{spq} = 0;$$

$H^4(N_\Omega)$ is a free group. In the cohomology Serre spectral sequence (E_r, d_r) for the bundle

$$N_\Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_\Omega \rightarrow BT^{k+2} \tag{13}$$

the classes R_{pqr} are transgressive with $d_4(R_{pqr}) = \rho_{pqr}$.

Proof. The spectral sequence (E_r, d_r) has $E_2^{*,*} = H^*(BT^{k+2}) \otimes H^*(N_\Omega)$ and, by Theorem 11,

$$\begin{aligned} E_\infty^{*,0} &= H^*(BT^{k+2}) / \langle \rho_{pqr} \mid p, q, r \in [k+2] \text{ distinct} \rangle, \\ E_\infty^{*,j} &= 0 \text{ for } j > 0. \end{aligned}$$

By Proposition 10, N_Ω is connected, so $H^0(N_\Omega) = \mathbb{Z}$. Examining (E_r, d_r) in total degree up to 4, and using the description of E_∞ , we see that $H^1(N_\Omega)$ and $H^2(N_\Omega)$ do indeed vanish, and that there is a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^3(N_\Omega) \xrightarrow{d_4} H^4(BT^{k+2}) \rightarrow H^4(BT^{k+2}) / \langle \rho_{pqr} \rangle \rightarrow 0.$$

Consequently d_4 is an isomorphism of $H^3(N_\Omega)$ with the span of the ρ_{pqr} . It is simple to show, using Lemma 25, that the only relations among the ρ_{pqr} are the analogues of the stated relations among the R_{pqr} , so the description of $H^3(N_\Omega)$ and d_4 follow. Finally, there is an isomorphism

$$H^4(N_\Omega) \xrightarrow{d_2} \ker(d_4: H^2(BT^{k+2}) \otimes H^3(N_\Omega) \rightarrow H^6(BT^{k+2})),$$

so that $H^4(N_\Omega)$ is free as required. \square

Proof of Theorem 2. The Borel construction of a group G acting on a space X is natural in G . Therefore there is a commutative diagram whose rows are bundles and whose vertical maps are induced by $\Omega: T^k \rightarrow T^{k+2}$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} N_\Omega & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{N}_\Omega & \longrightarrow & BT^{k+2} \\ \parallel & & \uparrow E\Omega \times_{T^k} 1 & & \uparrow B\Omega \\ N_\Omega & \longrightarrow & ET^k \times_{T^k} N_\Omega & \longrightarrow & BT^k \end{array}$$

Moreover, T^k acts freely on N_Ω , so that $Q: ET^k \times_{T^k} N_\Omega \rightarrow T^k \backslash N_\Omega = S_\Omega^7$ is a homotopy-equivalence. We can therefore use the cohomology Serre spectral sequence (E'_r, d'_r) of the second row of the diagram above to compute $H^*(S_\Omega^7) \cong H^*(ET^k \times_{T^k} N_\Omega)$; moreover, we can use the diagram to compare (E'_r, d'_r) with (E_r, d_r) .

Note that $E_2^{*,*} = H^*(BT^k) \otimes H^*(N_\Omega)$. We display E'_r in low degrees; a dot denotes the zero group, and $R = H^3(N_\Omega)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & H^4(N_\Omega) & & & & \\ & & \downarrow d'_4 & & & & \\ & & R & \cdot & H^2(BT^k) \otimes R & & \\ & & \downarrow & & \cdot & & \\ & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \\ & & \downarrow & & \cdot & & \\ & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \\ & & \downarrow & & \cdot & & \\ \mathbb{Z} & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \longrightarrow & H^2(BT^k) & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \longrightarrow & H^4(BT^k) & \longrightarrow & \cdot \end{array}$$

Applying naturality of the Serre spectral sequence to the commutative diagram above, and using $B\Omega^* u_p = v_p$, we have

$$d'_4 R_{pqr} = B\Omega^* \rho_{pqr} = \epsilon_q^p v_p v_q + \epsilon_r^q v_q v_r + \epsilon_p^r v_r v_p$$

so that $\text{coker}(d'_4) = G_\Omega$. Since G_Ω is finite this implies that $\text{rank}(R) \geq \text{rank}(H^4(BT^k)) = \binom{k+1}{2}$; the relations among the R_{pqr} described in Proposition 27 show that R is spanned by the R_{1pq} for $1 < p < q \leq (k+2)$, so that in fact $\text{rank}(R) = \binom{k+1}{2}$. It now follows, again since

G_Ω is finite, that $\ker(d'_4) = 0$. Therefore $E'^{*,*}_\infty$ in low total degrees is

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & \ker(d'_2) & & & & \\
 & & | & & & & \\
 & & \cdot & & \cdot & & \\
 & & | & & & & \\
 & & \cdot & & \cdot & & \cdot \\
 & & | & & & & \\
 & & \cdot & & \cdot & & \cdot & & \cdot \\
 & & | & & & & \\
 \mathbb{Z} & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \longrightarrow & H^2(BT^k) & \longrightarrow & \cdot & \longrightarrow & G_\Omega
 \end{array}$$

Note that $\ker(d'_2)$ is a free group, so that $H^3(S^7_\Omega) = 0$ and $H^4(S^7_\Omega) = \ker(d'_2) \oplus G_\Omega$. However, by Poincaré duality $\text{rank } H^4(S^7_\Omega) = \text{rank } H^3(S^7_\Omega)$, so that in fact $\ker(d'_2) = 0$ and we can conclude that in low degrees $H^*(S^7_\Omega)$ is given by:

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
 n & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
 H^n(S^7_\Omega) & \mathbb{Z} & 0 & \mathbb{Z}^k & 0 & G_\Omega
 \end{array}$$

where the isomorphism of $H^2(S^7_\Omega)$ with \mathbb{Z}^k is afforded by $c^*: H^2(BT^k) \rightarrow H^2(S^7_\Omega)$, where $c: S^7_\Omega \rightarrow BT^k$ is a classifying map for the action of T^k on N_Ω . Poincaré duality now gives us the result. \square

7. THE STABLE CLASS OF TS^7_Ω .

In this section we will prove Theorem 5 by calculating the stable class of TN_Ω as an equivariant T^{k+2} bundle, and then deducing the stable class of TS^7_Ω and its first Pontrjagin class.

Proof of Theorem 5. Recall that $\mu_\Omega: S^{4k+7} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}\mathbb{H}^k$ is T^{k+2} -invariant and has $\mathbf{0}$ as a regular value with $\mu_\Omega^{-1}(\mathbf{0}) = N_\Omega$. Therefore, if $\epsilon_\mathbb{R}$ denotes a trivial real line bundle (with trivial T^{k+2} action), we have

$$TN_\Omega \oplus \epsilon_\mathbb{R}^{3k} \xrightarrow{T^{k+2}} TS^{4k+7}|_{N_\Omega}.$$

(The symbol \xrightarrow{G} denotes G -equivariant isomorphism of bundles.) Also

$$TS^{4k+7} \oplus \epsilon_\mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{T^{k+2}} T\mathbb{H}^{k+2}|_{S^{4k+7}} \xrightarrow{T^{k+2}} 2 \bigoplus_{p=1}^{k+2} L_p$$

where for $1 \leq p \leq (k+2)$ L_p denotes the trivial complex line bundle with T^{k+2} action given by $\mathbf{t} \cdot z = t_p z$. Therefore

$$TN_\Omega \oplus \epsilon_\mathbb{R}^{3k+1} \xrightarrow{T^{k+2}} 2 \bigoplus_{p=1}^{k+2} L_p.$$

Now consider the action of T^k on N_Ω , which is given by the group homomorphism $\Omega: T^k \rightarrow T^{k+2}$. We still have

$$TN_\Omega \oplus \epsilon_{\mathbb{R}}^{3k+1} \cong 2 \bigoplus_{p=1}^{k+2} L_p, \quad (14)$$

where now L_p is the trivial complex line bundle with T^k -action given by $\mathbf{t} \cdot z = t_1^{\Omega_{p1}} \cdots t_k^{\Omega_{pk}} z$. T^k acts freely on N_Ω with quotient S_Ω^7 , so that taking the T^k reduction of TN_Ω we obtain $T^k \backslash TN_\Omega \cong TS_\Omega^7 \oplus \epsilon_{\mathbb{R}}^k$. Also, for each p , $T^k \backslash L_p = l_p$, the complex line bundle over S_Ω^7 with first Chern class v_p . Thus, taking the T^k -reduction of (14),

$$TS_\Omega^7 \oplus \epsilon_{\mathbb{R}}^{4k+1} \cong 2 \bigoplus_{p=1}^{k+2} l_p$$

as required for the first part of the theorem.

Now $p_1(TS_\Omega^7) = -c_2(\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} TS_\Omega^7) = -c_2(\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} 2 \bigoplus l_p)$, and

$$\begin{aligned} c(\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} 2 \bigoplus l_p) &= c(\bigoplus l_p)^2 c(\bigoplus \bar{l}_p)^2 \\ &= \prod_{p=1}^{k+2} c(l_p)^2 c(\bar{l}_p)^2 \\ &= 1 - 2 \sum_{p=1}^{k+2} v_p^2, \end{aligned}$$

so that $p_1(S_\Omega^7) = 2 \sum_{p=1}^{k+2} v_p^2$, as required. \square

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